

## MACBETH GALLERY

Choice Bronzes and Pottery for Holiday Gifts at Moderate Prices.

450 Fifth Avenue.  
Near 40th St.

executive session to receive the message and refer it formally to the committee.

The committee deliberated on the subject for three hours. During that time it became apparent that all of the members, with the exception of two, Senators Rayner and Hitchcock, were in favor of passing a resolution ratifying the action of the President. Senator Rayner himself, although apparently having some misgivings, said he was in favor of taking the course which was most certain to bring about the desired result—the denunciation of the treaty. He reserved the right to make some observations on the floor of the Senate, however, and will make an effort to show historically that Russia has violated the terms of the treaty. Senator Hitchcock submitted to the committee a slightly modified form of the Sulzer resolution, with the direct charge of violation eliminated. This failed to receive any support.

## Question of Courtesy to House.

The main question on which a difference of opinion arose was whether the ratification of the President's action should be accomplished by a Senate resolution or whether it should be done by joint resolution. The message was addressed to the Senate alone, and recommended action by the Senate only. On this point the Democratic members came to the rescue of their colleagues in the House by demanding that, inasmuch as they initiated the action to terminate the treaty, they should have a part in approving the course adopted by the President. This idea finally prevailed.

The President's message was received a few minutes after the Senate convened. The Vice-President had some hesitancy in presenting it to the Senate in open session, as it was an executive document. Senator Cullum then moved that this be done. The message was thereupon read to the crowded galleries, the Senators and the members of the House on the floor, the latter including Representatives Sulzer and Malby, the latter

## PARKER FOUNTAIN PEN

If you wish to make a gift that is sure to please give him or her a Parker Lucky Curve Fountain Pen which will never leak.

We'll be very glad to show you our beautiful Christmas gift styles, whether you think of buying a pen or not, and we'll show you the little "Lucky Curve" Test, which proves the Parker Fountain Pen won't leak. In Christmas boxes, priced from \$1.50 up. Pen can be exchanged if point doesn't suit.

Why not call to-day?

Make This Test Yourself  
PARKER PEN CO.  
11 Park Row  
Opposite Post Office

## Gift Suggestions

ARTICLES OF WILLOW are "useful"—they are "valuable"—they are "cheap." Chairs from \$5.00 up. In addition to our standard line of furniture we are now showing a new line of furniture, such as: Lamps, Sewing Machines, and other articles. We have a large stock of children's furniture, etc. in our interior decorating department. We have a large stock of children's furniture, etc. in our interior decorating department. We have a large stock of children's furniture, etc. in our interior decorating department.

WATER J. BURNAN CO.,  
407 Lexington Ave., Opposite Grand Central Station,  
New York, Tel. 3354 Murray Hill.

## UMBRELLAS AND CANES

FOR XMAS PRESENTS  
Buy Direct from the Maker and Save 10%.

We carry the largest and best stock of high grade Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas. All our Umbrellas are made of the best silk and fully guaranteed.

We Are Making a Specialty of a \$3.00 Gents' or Ladies' Umbrella.  
Regular Value \$5.00.

IMPORTED FROM LONDON  
The very best of STRICTLY ENGLISH WALKING STICKS. Also imported Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas mounted with gold or sterling silver in unique styles at very moderate prices, such as can be obtained in the city.

M. STEINBERGER, Inc.,  
27 Maiden Lane, Cor. Nassau Street,  
NEW YORK.

man the only member of the House who voted against the Sulzer resolution.

The President in his message said:

By instructions which I caused the Secretary of State to transmit to the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg on the 15th day of December, 1911, there was given to the Imperial Russian government, under date of the 17th day of December, 1911, the official notification on behalf of the United States of the termination of the operation of the treaty of commerce and navigation of December 8, 1826, between the United States and Russia upon the expiration of the year commencing on the 1st of January, 1827, the notification contemplated by Article XII of the existing treaty having been embodied in the following note addressed by the ambassador to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

"Under instructions from my government, and in pursuance of the conversations held by the Secretary of State with the Russian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, I have the honor to give to the Imperial Russian government, on behalf of the United States, the official notification contemplated by Article XII of the treaty of 1826, whereby the operation of the said treaty will terminate in accordance with its terms on January 1, 1912.

Your excellency will recall that four years between the two governments during the last three years have fully recognized the fact that this ancient treaty, as a quite natural, is no longer fully responsive in various respects to the needs of the political and commercial relations of the two countries, which grow constantly more important. The treaty has also given rise, from time to time, to certain controversies equally regretted by both governments.

"In conveying the present formal notification to your excellency, I am instructed to express the desire of my government, meanwhile, to renew the effort to negotiate a modern treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, and to have it fully responsive to the interests of both governments. I am directed by the President, at the same time, to emphasize the great value attached by the government of the United States to the historic relations between the two countries and the desire of my government to spare no effort to make the outcome of the proposed negotiations contribute still further to the strength and cordiality of these relations.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your excellency the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

The communication was read to the Senate, as a part of the treaty making power of this government, with a view to its ratification and approval.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Senator Lodge immediately reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations the joint resolution, following almost precisely the language used by the President in his message, and asked for its immediate consideration. The Senate received the report complacently. For the moment it seemed that Democrats and Republicans alike were relieved that a way had been found out of the difficulty which threatened to bring about international embarrassment.

The only inquiry was made by Senator Cullum, who asked if the report was unanimous. Senator Lodge replied that there was no adverse report, one Senator withholding his vote.

Text of the Lodge Resolution.

The resolution presented in the Senate by Mr. Lodge reads:

Whereas, The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Russia, concluded on the 15th day of December, 1826, provides in Article XII, thereof, that it "shall continue in force until the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, and if, one year before that day, one of the high contracting parties shall not have announced to the other, by an official notification, its intention to arrest the operation thereof, this treaty shall remain obligatory one year beyond that day, and so on until the expiration of the year which shall commence after the date of a similar notification";

Whereas, On the 17th day of December, 1911, the President caused to be delivered to the Imperial Russian government by the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg an official notification on behalf of the government of the United States, announcing its intention to terminate the operation of this treaty upon the expiration of the year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1912;

Whereas, Said treaty is no longer responsive in various respects to the political principles and commercial needs of the two countries;

Whereas, The constructions placed thereon by the contracting parties differ, and the treaty is of fundamental importance and interest to each; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the notice, thus given by the President of the United States to the government of the Empire of Russia to terminate said treaty in accordance with the terms of the treaty is hereby affirmed and ratified.

Further progress in the disposition of the problem was prevented by Senator Heyburn. With his usual solemnity he wheeled upon the Senate and unlimbered his heavy oratory, inveighing against the haste with which the committee had acted and what he regarded as a departure from the usual methods of abrogating treaties.

"It looks to me," he said, "too much like what is called in newspaper parlance 'the steam roller process.' It looks too much like haste prompted by sentiment, rather than by conservative judgment. I object to its present consideration."

This put an end to the consideration of the resolution for the day. Senator Lodge at once notified the Senate that he would call it up immediately after the routine business to-morrow, and moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to convene at 12 instead of 2 o'clock.

Cullerson Assails President.

Some time later Senator Cullerson took occasion, while another subject was under consideration, to assail the President for what he held to be in effect an affront to the House of Representatives. Representative Sulzer, author of the undiplomatically drawn resolution to denounce the treaty with Russia, accepted with rather bad grace the decisive action of the President, which necessarily deprives Mr. Sulzer and his Democratic colleagues of a certain amount of political capital.

Representative Sulzer to-night said:

I have no doubt the two houses of Congress will be able to agree to-morrow and the controversy will then be ended. The Russian treaty terminated and the doctrine of equal rights to all American citizens at home and abroad, regardless of race or religion, forever vindicated.

What has been done by the House of Representatives and the President speaks for itself and is now history. The battle for equal rights to all is won. The result we sought is accomplished.

I rejoice with every friend of justice in the victory for humanity achieved through the agency of the House of Representatives. Patriotic America will understand why the President acted so suddenly in notifying Russia that the United States terminated the treaty of 1826 and many will wonder if he had the power to act, why he waited so long.

I want to say now that I never had any vanity in the authorship of the resolution which bears my name to terminate the Russian treaty. But I did have some pride in its phraseology, because it stated the truth, and I believe that truth is mighty and will prevail in every cause.

Evidently Mr. Sulzer has listened to advice since Saturday, for when he reached the Capitol to-day he was not so sure that his resolution should be accepted by the Senate and the President, nor could he be drawn into repeating his previous declarations that the House would insist on the wording of a resolution deemed by wiser heads to be unnecessarily harsh, and which would in compliance no more than one expressed in polite language.

SEES VICTORY FOR AMERICA

Austrian Comments on Russian Treaty

Favor Our Position.

Vienna, Dec. 18.—The Russo-American controversy is arousing great interest here, and the newspapers are publishing long dispatches from Washington. The general view held in Austria is that Russia will be worsted in a commercial fight, especially in view of the power of American capital.

"The Neue Freie Presse," commenting on the difficulties, says that a conflict would

CUT ALONG THIS LINE.

COUPON NO. 16, TUESDAY, DEC. 19, 1911.

\$15,450 in Prizes Free

New-York Tribune  
BOOKREADERS' CONTEST

My Answers to THE TRIBUNE'S Bookreaders' Pictures of This Day and Number Are:

No. 31.....

No. 32.....

Contestant's Name.....

No.....

City or Town and State.....

CUT ALONG THIS LINE.

Contestants in The Tribune's Bookreaders' Contest must write their answers upon this coupon, which will appear on Page 2 of The Tribune every day during the contest. The complete coupon must be returned. Answers submitted on coupons which are not complete or which do not bear The Tribune's heading will not be considered. List of prizes, conditions of the contest and

TO-DAY'S PICTURES APPEAR ON PAGE 9.

occasion no surprise, as the contrast in culture and political development between the United States and Russia is bound to influence the relations between the two countries.

Two Galician Deputies of the Austrian Parliament have sent a cable message to the Senate at Washington expressing gratitude at the efforts of the United States to obtain justice for the Jews.

RUSSIA NOT DISPLEASED

Denunciation of Treaty by Taft

Well Received There.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 18.—The American Ambassador, Curtis Guild, Jr., acting under instructions from the President of the United States, to-day informed the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Sazonoff, that the treaty of 1826 between the United States and Russia would be abrogated, in accordance with provision made by Article 12, on January 1, 1912.

It is pointed out in official circles that Russia has no cause to be dissatisfied with this turn of affairs. President Taft's action, in view of the previously contemplated procedure, being likely to increase his popularity here. The notification, it is added, was given with full right and tactfully made no mention of motives underlying the abrogation of the treaty, which leaves full latitude for conducting new negotiations, with the controversial factor eliminated.

This feature of the situation has attracted attention and seems to be fully appreciated. The Russian government finds not the slightest grounds to object to the abrogation in such form as it actually assumed in Ambassador Guild's note, which is dated December 17. In a note dated December 18 the Russian Foreign Minister acknowledges receipt of the notification and says that Russia takes notice thereof.

The "Novoe Vremya" to-morrow will say:

"President Taft has judiciously chosen the best way out to put an end to the scandalous Jewish agitation, which is dangerous to both countries. At the same time the incident bears witness that the Jewish bankers have become the real lords of America."

After dwelling on the sacrifice by the United States of the real and growing trade interests which, the "Novoe Vremya" says, will be felt "when the tariff war schedule is applied and British and German manufacturers' goods drive out American goods," the paper continues:

"Commerce will be sacrificed without gain to national honor. The menace of a great nation should not be uttered triflingly, as the House of Representatives did, out of caprice. Russia has not yielded before a threat, and the situation leaves the agitators short of their most valuable weapon. The supreme shot has been fired; no other shot is left. The fate of future negotiations will show the agitators that unless Milukoff becomes Prime Minister of Russia the concessions which they demand cannot be obtained, especially with reference to Jews of Russian origin."

SAY WAR IS IMPOSSIBLE

Louis Marshall and James Greelman Praise Taft's Action.

War between this country and Russia in consequence of the termination of the treaty of 1826 was looked upon as an impossibility by those in this city who have been interested in the efforts for drastic measures to force Russia to recognize American passports.

"The result of the action of the President will be a new treaty with Russia which will provide definitely for the recognition of the passports of all American citizens," said Louis Marshall. "There will be no permanent breach unless Russia chooses that it should be so. We can stand it a good deal better than Russia can, if she wants to isolate herself, though I don't believe she will be disposed to do that. And that is what the result of not making a new treaty would be, for I believe the example of America will be followed by other countries that have had the same trouble over the refusal of Russia to recognize their passports."

"War?" he said. "No. How would she get over her? She would have to reconstruct her navy, and that would take some time."

In a formal statement he said:

"The news that President Taft has given notice of the termination of the treaty with Russia is most gratifying. It is the culmination of a long contest against the discrimination exercised by the Russian government against American citizens, a result of which Jews, Roman Catholics, Protestants and other minorities, although bearing the passports of the United States, have been excluded from Russia, because of their religious faith."

The result which has been reached to-day in the termination of the treaty by Executive action is a demonstration that a just cause when thoroughly understood by the American people will always receive from them a ready response. The unanimous vote of the House of Representatives, the apparent unanimity of the Senate, and the action of the President reflect the spirit of our country.

James Greelman, who was vice-president of the national committee, said he did not think war would follow the termination of the treaty, and no one had ever supposed that war would be the result. "The result will be a new treaty," he said. "Russia is a very proud and sensitive nation. No nation in the world, especially not such a nation as Russia, would be willing to stand before the gaze of the civilized world as having been condemned by one of the eight great nations of the world for having acted

in an unbecoming manner.

"Russia is ambitious in the Pacific, and we have become a great Pacific power. It is necessary for Russia to have commercial relations with us, and a modus vivendi will be arranged until a new treaty can be drawn and ratified by both countries. There is no doubt that there will be a new treaty in which the rights of all American citizens will be recognized."

"This action of the President is a great act and a very important and intelligent one. It places him in the leadership and entitles him to great credit. Every one is bound to recognize his sagacious statesmanship."

Edward Lauterbach said: "I am delighted with the outcome. It is especially pleasing to me that our victory was in no sense a partisan one. The President, the House, the Senate and a united community, all contributed to our success. I have no fear that retaliatory measures on the part of Russia will follow."

REJOICES AT TAFT'S ACTION

Russian Government, Not People, Responsible, Schiefelin Says.

When William J. Schiefelin opened the meeting of the New York Peace Society yesterday at the Hotel Astor he told the gathering present that he was glad they had the courage to attend another peace meeting after what happened at Carnegie Hall the other night.

A ripple of laughter greeted this remark. Mr. Schiefelin said also he knew that many members of the Peace Society were glad the President had informed Russia that the treaty with this country would be abrogated, and he knew they also sympathized with Mr. Schuster in his efforts to do things properly in the face of Russian opposition.

"We must not mistake it as the action of the Russian people," he declared; "it is the Russian government which is interested in Mr. Schuster's downfall and in the exclusion of a certain class of our citizens."

Among those who addressed the meeting were Dr. Felix Adler, Professor W. E. B. Du Bois and Masujiro Honda.

SUIT FOLLOWS ELOPEMENT

Bridegroom Charges Wife's Parents with Alienation.

A romance of a little more than two months ago has now come before the Supreme Court with one of the parties to the romance the plaintiff and the parents of the other party the defendants. The suit is an echo of the elopement of Mrs. Milton Lloyd de Valencia and Marcel R. Clodio, who were secretly married at Armonk, Westchester County, by a Justice of the peace.

The marriage came much of a surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt, the parents of the bride, who live at Riverside 32d street and 32d street. Clodio is now suing the parents of his wife for \$50,000 damages for alienating his wife from him, saying that she is now detained by them.

Mrs. Clodio was Miss Katherine Surget Schuchardt when she married Valencia. In 1907, at St. Thomas's Church, three years later she obtained a divorce from Valencia. Her father is a well known builder of yachts, with shipyards at Nyack.

Mrs. Valencia lived with her parents. On October 1, last, she and Clodio went to Westchester and were married while Mrs. Schuchardt thought that her daughter was at home. Mrs. Clodio called her on the telephone to tell her of her marriage.

Clodio is the second son of Victor Clodio, an operative tennor. He and his brother are connected with the Benz Importing Company and are well known in the automobile business. A sister of Mrs. Clodio is Mrs. Arthur C. Scott, of No. 210 West 19th street. Mr. and Mrs. Clodio lived together until December 6.

NO PLOT AGAINST GERMANY

Officials Discredit Story of British Plan to Blow Up Harbor.

Berlin, Dec. 18.—The alleged discovery of a British plot to blow up the naval harbor at Wilhelmshaven, published in the "Rheinisch Westphalisch Gazette," is reported in official circles in the light of newspaper nonsense.

While the Essen newspaper's story is not denied, it is considered as the product of the prevailing espionage mania in Germany and England. Espionage certainly existed, but it took less fantastic forms than that related in the "Gazette."

MY END WILLET CASE TO-DAY

Joseph Cassidy, William Willett, Jr., and Louis T. Walter, who are all under arrest charged with having used money unlawfully in nominating Willett for justice of the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket, may learn to-day Justice Aspinwall's decision on an appeal they took to have the whole proceeding dismissed on a writ of habeas corpus.

Justice Aspinwall sat in Part I of the Queens County Supreme Court, Long Island City, yesterday, and all day Cassidy's followers hung around the court, expecting the decision would be handed down.

GETS \$22,500 FOR INJURIES.

Oliver Huff, of No. 761 North High street, Mount Vernon, a freight train conductor, got a verdict of \$22,500 yesterday from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company's managers for injuries he was crippled for life, occurred on June 4 at Fairview, Conn., when a passenger train ran into Huff's freight train.

NEW FOLLIES BERGERE OPENING.

The Follies Bergeres Restaurant and Pizzeria, Café Chantant will open its new quarters in the Studebaker Building at 6th street and Broadway next Wednesday evening. The restaurant occupies about half of the first floor of the building.

## WOMEN IN BOMB PROBE

Former McNamara Employees Before Grand Jury.

HOTEL REGISTERS FIGURE

Indianapolis Investigators Aim at

Ascertaining Who Paid Certain Bills.

Indianapolis, Dec. 18.—Hotel registers showing the movements of those suspected of complicity in the dynamite conspiracy other than the McNamaras and Orin E. McManigal, were taken before the federal grand jury to-day. Women also figured prominently in the day's proceedings.

Thomas J. Rittington, of Youngstown, Ohio, the first hotel man to be examined, brought with him his hotel register and some account books, said to show by whom certain bills had been paid. A bridge being erected by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Youngstown, was damaged by an explosion on the night of October 20, 1907. Non-union iron workers had been employed on the contract. This explosion was followed by numerous others in Northern Ohio, all alleged to be depredations of the "dynamiting crew."

The movements of McNamara and the McNamaras are well known, and the hotel records are being brought from places in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, from the East and from as far West as Salt Lake City, with a view of tracing others whose names have not yet been mentioned, but upon whom, it is said, the government is keeping close watch.

Irene Hermann, a bookkeeper, and Grace Kaylor, a stenographer, who were employed by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, were before the grand jury to-day. They are among the witnesses who, it is said, the government regards as important in its efforts to ascertain who else besides the McNamaras and McManigal were involved in the explosions.

Other persons examined to-day are believed to know circumstances connected with the stores of explosives which the dynamiters kept. The stores were at Tiffin, Ohio, where in April, 1911, 540 pounds of dynamite were taken from a barn in the rear of the home of McNamara's father, at Indianapolis, where more than one hundred pounds of explosives were found in the basement of the building occupied by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and in a barn outside the city; at Rochester, Penn., where nitroglycerine was found, and at Muncie, Ind.

W. J. Burns, the detective, probably will be a witness later. District Attorney Charles W. Miller said it was probable all the evidence would be in within a month.

THEY'RE SHOW GIRLS AGAIN

Miss Graham and Miss Conrad Appear at Hammerstein's.

Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad, the two show girls who were acquitted on the charge of attempting to kill W. E. D. Stokes, broke into vaudeville again at Hammerstein's Victoria last night. With the exception of one name, the act was the same as presented by the recent "defendants" in vaudeville prior to their trial. A large audience filled the theatre and applauded the girls mildly when they appeared.

Besides Miss Conrad and Miss Graham, several of the principal characters who took part in the "drama in three acts," as Assistant District Attorney Buckner referred to the show girls' trial in summing up, were present. The reviewers of the footlights, Robert M. Moore, one of the lawyers who defended the girls, sat down front. Assistant District Attorney W. D. Embs, who with Mr. Buckner prosecuted the case, was in a seat further back in the orchestra. Juror No. 7, Davis Farmanbaum, was there. He said he paid for his seat.

During a song called "The Mysterious Rag" it devolved upon Miss Conrad to omit several screams, which were reminiscent of those she indulged in at the announcement of the verdict in court, when she had a violent attack of hysterics.

The question of Miss Graham's age could not have been raised from her appearance on the stage. She did not look more than the twenty-four years which she admitted on the witness stand, though the Assistant District Attorney would have her twenty-eight. Miss Graham wore a dainty gown of pink, while her companion was dressed in baby blue. Neither of the show girls has a voice which carries far over the footlights. The audience seemed to be pleased with the act, however, and gave the girls a curtain call at the finish.

"Bud" Mars, the aviator, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday and requested the two revolvers which had damaged Mr. Stokes' legs. He said that Miss Graham and Miss Conrad had asked him to exchange them. The revolvers were not forthcoming, but he was told that they might be returned to their owners if they could produce a license or a permit to carry dangerous weapons in the future.

W. E. D. STOKES IMPROVING.

Dr. Joseph P. Thornley said last night that the condition of W. E. D. Stokes was satisfactory and showed marked improvement. The doctor added that he would give out no further bulletins of his patient's condition. He said that Mr. Stokes was now out of the public eye, since the trial of Miss Graham and Miss Conrad had ended.

ASSAILS FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

Engineer's Report Criticizes Conditions in Brooklyn—Boxes Faulty.

The fire alarm system of Brooklyn is "dangerously unreliable and very inadequate for the service required," according to a report received by George W. Hoyt, chairman of the committee on fire prevention of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The report is based on an investigation made by Charles H. Lum, an engineer, during October and November.

It is contended in the report that although the system in Brooklyn is maintained by an able inspector, the force under him has been greatly reduced since 1905, despite the fact that the amount of extension and repair work has greatly increased since that date. Fault also is found with the lack of suitable transportation facilities for the inspector and his outside men. The report then goes on to say:

The boxes on the system are mostly unsatisfactory, being of a type that if two on the same circuit are pulled simultaneously only one will be received, the other sending no record to headquarters; those installed in the last five years have practically all been of proper type. The probability of a false alarm caused by the use of boxes with keys detached is being remedied by the substitution of keyless doors as rapidly as they are available, and the small force for maintenance will permit. The method of installing leads to boxes formerly in use is very faulty, as the wires are not only subject to incipient injury, but a box may be short circuited out of service without giving any indication until pulled.

BETTING ON ROOSEVELT BEGINS.

Theodore Roosevelt is already being picked by Wall Street as the Republican candidate for President of the United States at the next Presidential election. Several small bets at odds of 1 to 5 that Mr. Roosevelt would be chosen to head the Republican ticket at the Chicago convention next year and that he would be elected President were made in the Street yesterday.

## "An Attractive Store"

William R. Jenkins Co.

48th Street and 6th Avenue

Best Books of all Publishers Carefully Chosen.

Books and Stationery

FRENCH and other Foreign Books and Calendars. Also Medical Books.

Sixth Avenue and 48th Street

## SOHMER &amp; CO

have reason to be proud of their latest product—

The "CUPID" Grand Piano

size 5 feet 4 inches in length, 4 feet 5 inches in width.

PRICE \$675.00

The unexcelled quality of tone and evenness of scale are the admiration of pianists and experts. The case plain, yet rich in design. The most desirable instrument for the music room or boudoir. The

SOHMER Upright Pianos

are so well and favorably known as not to require special comment. The

SOHMER-CECILIAN

Player-Piano as usual leads all other instruments of this kind, and should be tried before deciding on any other in this line.

SOHMER & CO.

Warerooms: 315 Fifth Avenue, Corner 32d St., New York

RECEIVERS FOR WABASH

Continued from first page.

The difficulty is a financial one and has been beyond the power of the management to remedy.

The Wabash securities reached their high level for 1911 in February, when it was supposed that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were to have a free hand in modernizing the Missouri Pacific. The common went to 18 1/2 at that time, the preferred to 4 1/2, and the refunding 4 1/2 to 7 1/2. When the reorganization plan was announced, on December 5, the bonds fell to 14 1/2, the preferred stock to 1 1/2, and the common stock to 6 1/2, the lowest prices the securities had touched in ten years.

The Wabash Railroad system extends from Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis to Chicago, Detroit and Toledo. At Toledo connection is made with the Wheeling & Lake Erie, which connects at Mingo Junction, near Wheeling, with the Wabash capacity and decrease its operating ratio.

year ended June 30 last showed a deficit for the year of \$403,421 and a balance to the debit of profit and loss of \$6,128,934, the latter item comparing with a deficit of \$2,920,213 a year previously. In commenting upon this poor showing President Delano said in his annual report: